

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

Operations under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act during the Period October 1999 through September 2000



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



PRINCIPAL DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3015 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3015

JAN 16 2001

Honorable J. Dennis Hastert Speaker of the House of Representatives U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

This letter transmits the annual report on operations of the National Defense Stockpile (NDS) in accordance with section 11(a) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act as amended (50 U.S.C. section 98h-2). The report details the operations of NDS during Fiscal Year 2000 and provides information with regard to the acquisition, upgrade and disposition of NDS materials under the Act, as well as the financial status of the NDS Transaction Fund for Fiscal Year 2000. The Defense Logistics Agency performs operations and management functions for the NDS.

A copy of this report has been sent to appropriate congressional committees.

Sincerely,

Dave Oliver

Enclosure: As stated



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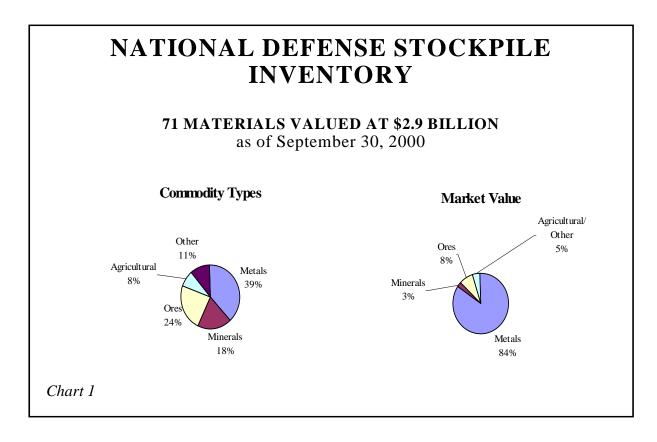
I. THE STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCKPILING PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. section 98 *et seq.*) mandates that a stockpile of strategic and critical materials (the Stockpile) be maintained to decrease and preclude, where possible, dependence upon foreign sources of supply in times of national emergency. Appendix A of this report provides a copy of the complete Stock Piling Act, as amended. Authority for management of the operational aspects of the National Defense Stockpile has been delegated to the Defense Logistics Agency, Defense National Stockpile Center.

STATUS OF THE STOCKPILE INVENTORY

The total National Defense Stockpile (NDS) inventory was valued at \$2.9 billion on September 30, 2000. Chart 1 and Table 5 in Appendix D provide detailed information on the composition of the NDS inventory as of September 30, 2000. The value of the stockpile represents a "price snapshot" as of September 30, 2000.



RECENT LEGISLATION 2000

Several laws were passed during the Second Session relating to the National Defense Stockpile:

P.L. 106-259, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001

Title II authorizes the transfer of not more than \$150 million from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to the operations and maintenance accounts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force (\$50 million each).

Section 8157 authorizes the transfer of material at the Bethlehem Brownfield site in Bethlehem, PA, to the Bethlehem Development Corporation, provided that the net proceeds are used only for redevelopment of the site.

P.L. 106-398, Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001

Sec. 304 authorizes \$150 million to be transferred from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to operating and maintenance accounts for Fiscal Year 2001 to the Army, Navy, and Air Force (\$50 million each).

Sec. 3301 authorizes the National Defense Stockpile Manager during Fiscal Year 2001 to obligate up to \$71 million for the operations of the National Defense Stockpile Center Program during Fiscal Year 2001, including disposal of hazardous materials that are environmentally sensitive.

Sec. 3302 authorizes an increase by \$130 million, the amount of revenues that could be achieved through the sale of unneeded materials from the national defense stockpile.

Sec. 3303 authorizes the President to dispose of 30,000 short tons of titanium contained in the National Defense Stockpile by September 30, 2010. Of the funds received as a result of the disposal of titanium -- \$6,000,000 shall be transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission for deposit in the fund established for the World War II memorial authorized by section 1 of Public Law 103-32, and the remainder shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The disposal authority provided is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding materials in the National Defense Stockpile.

Coinage Legislation

P.L. 106-375, American Buffalo Commemorative Coin Act of 2000

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain silver for minting coins under

this Act from any available source, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Act. The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning on January 1, 2001. No coins may be minted under December 31, 2001.

P.L. 106-435, 2002 Winter Olympic Commemorative Coin Act

The Secretary of the Treasury shall obtain silver for minting coins under this Act from any available source, including from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

The Secretary of the Treasury may issue coins minted under this Act beginning January 1, 2002, except that the Secretary may initiate sales of such coins, without issuance, before such date.

No coins shall be minted under this Act after December 31, 2002.

P.L. 106-445, United States Mint Numismatic Coin Clarification Act of 2000

Would make several technical specifications regarding Mint operations. It also would add some Mint reporting requirements on production and marketing costs of circulating coins.

RECENT LEGISLATION 1999

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (P.L. 106-31)

Authorizes the disposal of 17,383 short dry tons of zirconium ore from the National Defense Stockpile.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (P.L. 106-65)

Authorizes the transfer of not more than \$150 million from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to the operation and maintenance accounts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force (\$50 million each). (Sec. 304)

Authorizes the obligation of up to \$78.7 million of National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund monies for operation of the National Defense Stockpile program during Fiscal Year 2000, including disposal of hazardous materials that are environmentally sensitive. The Stockpile Manager may, 45 days after notifying Congress, obligate additional amounts if extraordinary or emergency conditions require additional expenditures. (Sec. 3401)

Requires the sale of authorized commodities so as to result in receipts of \$10 million by the end of Fiscal Year 2000; \$100 million during the 5-fiscal year period ending September 30, 2004; and \$300 million during the 10-fiscal year period ending September 30, 2009. The funds received shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury. Authorizes increased receipts under prior disposal authority. Eliminates disposal restrictions on earlier disposal authority. (Sec 3402)

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 106-79)

Transfers \$150 million from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to the operation and maintenance accounts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force (\$50 million each). (Title II)

Leif Ericson Millennium Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 106-126)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain silver for minting coins under this title from any available source, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

United States Capitol Visitor Center Commemorative Coin Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-126)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain silver for minting coins under this title from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act and from other available sources.

Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 106-126)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain silver for minting coins under this title from any available source, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. This page was left blank intentionally.

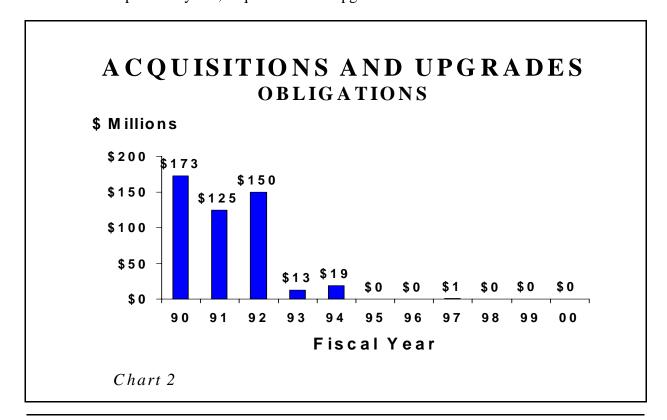
II. STOCKPILE ACQUISITION, UPGRADING AND DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

ANNUAL MATERIALS PLAN

The Annual Materials Plan (AMP) lists the maximum quantity of each commodity that may be sold and/or bought by the Department of Defense (DoD) in a given fiscal year. Before any materials may be bought or sold, the Congress must enact specific enabling legislation. After receiving congressional authority, DoD develops the AMP, which is submitted to the Congress by February 15th of each year. Prior to submission, the AMP is coordinated with the Market Impact Committee, an interagency committee that advises DoD on the projected domestic and foreign economic effects of the proposed Stockpile transactions. The AMP is effective on the first day of the fiscal year. If DoD proposes significant changes to the AMP during the fiscal year, a revised AMP is submitted to the Congress. The revisions become effective 45 calendar days after their submission. The revised Fiscal Year 2000 AMP is shown in Table 1 on page 9, and the Fiscal Year 2001 AMP is shown in Table 2 on page 12.

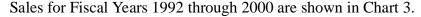
ACQUISITIONS AND UPGRADES

There were no commodity acquisitions or upgrades in Fiscal Year 2000. Chart 2 presents data on previous years, acquisitions and upgrades.



SALES OF EXCESS INVENTORY

The Stockpile sold \$670.1 million of excess materials during Fiscal Year 2000 in current year dollars. These sales included \$39.1 million of silver transferred at market prices to the Department of the Treasury for commemorative coinage programs. The transfer of 126 tons of titanium sponge to the Department of the Army at no cost (P.L. 104-106) is not reflected in the sales total. The market value of this titanium was nearly \$0.5 million.



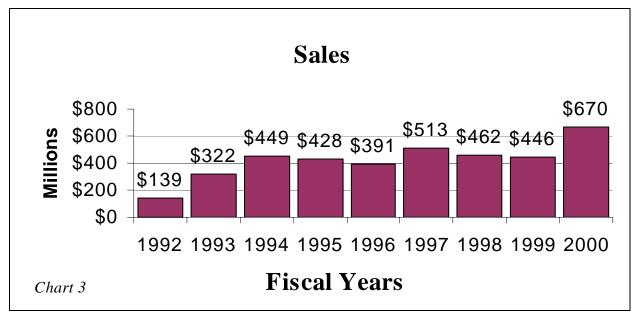
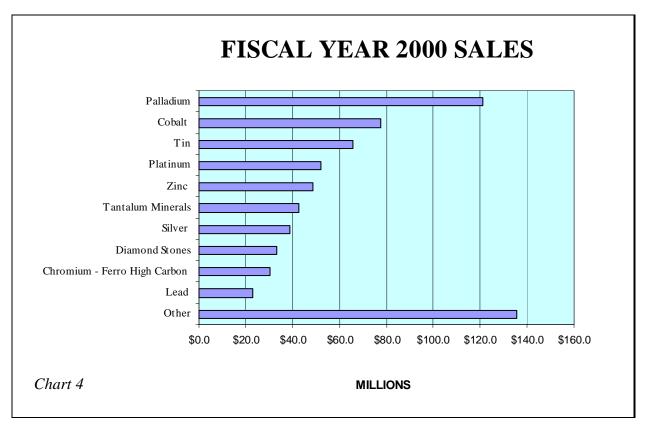


Table 3 on page 14 lists all Stockpile sales for Fiscal Year 2000. A summary of these sales is shown in Chart 4. Dollar amounts in Chart 4 are based on awarded contracts. The top selling materials were Palladium, Cobalt, Tin, Platinum, Zinc, Tantalum Minerials, Silver, Diamond Stones, and Ferrochromium High Carbon. Together they accounted for \$534.5 million and 80 percent of total sales.

Inventory quantities of five materials—Aluminum Oxide Fused Crude, Morphine Sulfate, Amosite Asbestos, Chrysotile Asbestos and Crocidolite Asbestos —were depleted by sales or disposal during this reporting period.



TITANIUM TRANSFER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

In accordance with section 3305 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (P.L. 104-106), 250 tons of titanium sponge were transferred to the Army's Tank and Automotive Command for use in the weight reduction portion of the main battle tank upgrade program. Fiscal Year 2000 was the fifth year of this program, which provides for annual transfers of up to 250 tons of titanium sponge to continue through Fiscal Year 2003. To date 796 tons have been transferred. While this material is provided to the Army without charge, the law specifies that the Army will pay the costs for transportation and handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

During Fiscal Year 2000, the Defense National Stockpile Center continued environmental site investigations with the Department of the Army Corps of Engineers at all staffed Defense National Stockpile Center facilities and at other storage locations. Additionally, DNSC will continue to work with the Department of Energy's contract with Oak Ridge National Laboratory to evaluate alternatives for the ultimate disposition of radioactive oxidizing thorium nitrate. DNSC disposed of the entire remaining inventory of non-marketable amosite and crocidolite asbestos in state approved, environmentally sound landfills, thereby reducing its inventory of all forms of asbestos to zero. DNSC awarded a contract to assist in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for management of the mercury in the National Defense Stockpile.

TABLE 1

FISCAL YEAR 2000

REVISED ANNUAL MATERIAL PLAN (AMP)

35	TT 1.	TTT 4000	
Material	Unit	FY 2000 Quantity	
		Quantity	
Aluminum Oxide, Abrasive	ST	6,000	
Aluminum Oxide, Fused Crude	ST	65,000	
Analgesics	AMA LB	2,815	1/
Antimony	ST	5,000	
Asbestos (all types)	ST	20,000	
Bauxite, Metallurgical Jamaican	LDT	2,000,000	
Bauxite, Metallurgical Surinam	LDT	1,500,000	
Beryl Ore	ST	4,000	
Beryllium Metal	ST	40	
Beryllium Copper Master Alloy	ST	2,000	
Cadmium	LB	1,200,000	
Celestite	SDT	3,600	
Chromite, Chemical	SDT	100,000	1/
Chromite, Metallurgical	SDT	250,000	1/
Chromite, Refractory	SDT	100,000	
Chromium, Ferro	ST	150,000	
Chromium, Metal	ST	500	
Cobalt	LB Co	6,000,000	
Columbium Carbide Powder	LB Cb	21,500	1/
Columbium Concentrates	LB Cb	200,000	
Columbium, Ferro	LB Cb	400,000	1/
Columbium Metal Ingots	LB Cb	20,000	
Diamond Stone	ct	1,000,000	
Fluorspar, Metallurgical Grade	SDT	60,000	
Germanium	KG	8,000	
Graphite	ST	3,760	
Iodine	LB	1,000,000	
Jewel Bearings	PC	52,000,000	
Kyanite	SDT	150	1/

TABLE 1 (Continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2000

REVISED ANNUAL MATERIAL PLAN (AMP)

		` ,	
Material	Unit	FY 2000 Quantity	
Lead	ST	60,000	
Manganese, Battery Grade, Natural	SDT	30,000	
Manganese, Battery Grade, Synthetic	SDT	3,011	1/
Manganese, Chemical Grade	SDT	40,000	
Manganese, Ferro	ST	50,000	
Manganese, Metal, Electrolytic	ST	2,000	
Manganese, Metallurgical Grade	SDT	250,000	
Mica, All	LB	2,260,000	
Palladium	Tr Oz	200,000	
Platinum	Tr Oz	125,000	
Quinidine	OZ	750,000	
Quinine	OZ	1,000,000	
Sebacic Acid	LB	400,000	
Silver (Coins)	Tr Oz	10,000,000	
Talc	ST	1,000	1/
Tantalum Carbide Powder	LB Ta	4,000	
Tantalum Metal Ingots	LB Ta	40,000	
Tantalum Metal Powder	LB Ta	50,000	
Tantalum Minerals	LB Ta	200,000	
Tantalum Oxide	LB Ta	20,000	
Thorium Nitrate	LB	6,494,891	2/
Tin	MT	12,000	
Titanium Sponge	ST	5,000	
Tungsten Carbide Powder	LB W	1,000,000	
Tungsten Ferro	LB W	300,000	
Tungsten Metal Powder	LB W	150,000	
Tungsten Ores & Concentrates	LB W	4,000,000	
VTE, Chestnut	LT	1,100	1/
VTE, Quebracho	LT	10,000	

TABLE 1 (Continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2000

REVISED ANNUAL MATERIAL PLAN (AMP)

Material	Unit	FY 2000 Quantity
VTE, Wattle	LT	6,500 1/
Zinc	ST	50,000
Zirconium (Baddeleyite)	SDT	17,383

- 1/ Actual quantity will be limited to remaining sales authority or inventory.
- 2/ The radioactive nature of this material may restrict sales or disposal options. Efforts are underway to determine the environmentally and economically optimal method to dispose of the material.

TABLE 2

FISCAL YEAR 2001

ANNUAL MATERIAL PLAN (AMP)

Material	Unit	Quantity	
Aluminum Oxide, Abrasive	ST	6,000	
Antimony	ST	5,000	
Bauxite, Metallurgical Jamaican	LDT	2,000,000	
Bauxite, Metallurgical Surinam	LDT	1,000,000	
Beryl Ore	ST	4,000	
Beryllium Metal	ST	40	
Beryllium Copper Master Alloy	ST	2,200	
Cadmium	LB	1,200,000	
Celestite	SDT	3,600	
Chromite, Chemical	SDT	100,000	1/
Chromite, Metallurgical	SDT	250,000	1/
Chromite, Refractory	SDT	100,000	
Chromium, Ferro	ST	150,000	
Chromium, Metal	ST	500	
Cobalt	LB Co	6,000,000	
Columbium Carbide Powder	LB Cb	21,500	1/
Columbium Concentrates	LB Cb	375,000	
Columbium, Ferro	LB Cb	150,000	
Columbium Metal Ingots	LB Cb	20,000	
Diamond Stone	ct	1,000,000	
Fluorspar, Metallurgical Grade	SDT	60,000	
Germanium	Kg	8,000	
Graphite	ST	3,760	
Iodine	LB	1,000,000	
Jewel Bearings	PC	52,000,000	
Lead	ST	60,000	
Manganese, Battery Grade, Natural	SDT	30,000	
Manganese, Battery Grade, Synthetic	SDT	3,011	1/
Manganese, Chemical Grade	SDT	40,000	
Manganese, Ferro	ST	50,000	
Manganese, Metal, Electrolytic	ST	2,000	
Manganese, Metallurgical Grade	SDT	250,000	
Mica, All	LB	4,000,000	
Palladium	Tr Oz	300,000	
Platinum	Tr Oz	125,000	
Quinidine	OZ	750,000	

TABLE 2 (Continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2001

ANNUAL MATERIAL PLAN (AMP)

Material	Unit	Quantity
Quinine	OZ	1,000,000
Sebacic Acid	LB	600,000
Silver (Coins)	Tr Oz	10,000,000
Talc	ST	1,000
Tantalum Carbide Powder	LB Ta	4,000
Tantalum Metal Ingots	LB Ta	40,000
Tantalum Metal Powder	LB Ta	50,000
Tantalum Minerals	LB Ta	300,000
Tantalum Oxide	LB Ta	20,000
Thorium	LB	7,093,464 1/2/
Tin	MT	12,000
Titanium Sponge	ST	5,000
Tungsten Carbide Powder	LB W	1,000,000
Tungsten Ferro	LB W	300,000
Tungsten Metal Powder	LB W	150,000
Tungsten Ores & Concentrates	LB W	4,000,000
VTE, Chestnut	LT	1,100 1/
VTE, Quebracho	LT	10,000
VTE, Wattle	LT	6,500 1/
Zinc	ST	50,000
Zirconium (Baddeleyite)	SDT	17,383 1/

^{1/} Actual quantity will be limited to remaining sales authority or inventory.

^{2/} The radioactive nature of this material may restrict sales or disposal options. Efforts are underway to determine the environmentally and economically optimal method to dispose of the material.

Table 3
FISCAL YEAR 2000 SALES

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE CENTER

Material	Unit	Quantity	Value		
Principal Sales Program Transaction Fund Account /1					
Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain	ST	2,499	\$ 989,049,50		
Aluminum Oxide Fused Crude	ST	59,883	11,342,483.00		
Antimony	ST	5,000	5,061,298.26		
Bauxite Met Grade, Jamaican	LDT	2,011,240	16,137,248.30		
Bauxite Met Grade, Surinam	LDT	1,500,000	5,356,930.35		
Beryl Ore	ST	2,000	158,000.00		
Beryllium Copper Master Alloy	ST	2,251	12,049,701.00		
Cadmium	LB	725,806	98,645,84		
Chromite, Chemical	SDT	10,000	230,000.00		
Chromite, Metallurgical Ore	SDT	58,211	927,165.00		
Fluorspar, Acid	SDT	-	(1,183,090.06)		
Fluorspar, Metallurgical Ore	SDT	47,636	1,677,525.28		
Graphite Malagasy Crystal. Fines	ST	3,288	210,344.65		
Graphite Malagasy Crystal. Flakes	ST	396	25,222.90		
Iodine	LB	19,050	(11,897.00)		
Lead	ST	52,289	22,957,270.11		
Manganese Chemical	ST	7,237	282,701.00		
Manganese Metal Electrolytic	ST	161	257,594.40		
Manganese Met. Ore	SDT	44,373	806,019.94		
Manganese Nat. Battery Grade	SDT	6,600	400,050.00		
Manganese, Ferro High Carbon	ST	50,000	11,171,000.00		
Mica Muscovite Block	LB	290,175	352,471.14		
Mica Muscovite Splittings	LB	2,347,793	303,567.84		
Mica Phlogophite Splitting	LB	3,950	795.50		
Morphine	AMA LB	6,066	838,911.61		
Quinine	Av Oz	1,018,988	807,484.79		
Sebacic Acid	LB	552,300	597,860.00		
Silicon Carbide	ST	1,350	469,350.00		
Silver	Tr Oz	10,258,88	39,074,199.88		
Tin	MT	12,000	65,694,903.05		
Titanium-Sponge	ST	4,672	14,536,586.47		
Vegetable Tannin, Chestnut	LT	861	282,022.95		
Vegetable Tannin, Quebracho	LT	3,478	353,640.41		
Vegetable Tannin, Wattle	LT	484	91,307.54		

Table 3 (Continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2000 SALES

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE CENTER

Material	Unit	Quantity		Value		
Zinc	ST	46,490		48,830,404		
Zirconium Ore	ST	15,990		104,407.04		
Subtotal: Transaction Fund			\$	261,379,896.27		
FMS Sales Program Transaction Fund Account /2 Cobalt LB Co. 5 997 872 \$ 77 855 506 20						
				77 855 506 20		
Cobalt	LB Co	5,997,872	/ 2 \$	77,855,506.20 2,592,058.64		
				77,855,506.20 2,592,058.64 15,668,616.56		

(Foreign Military Sales Surcharge Offset Program PL 104-201)

HHS & TGF General Fund Sales Program Transaction Fund Account /3

Beryllium Metal	ST	25	\$ 4,148,416.28
Chromium - Ferro High Carbon	ST	47,584	30,285,126.40
Chromium, Refactory	ST	20,183	20,183.00
Columbium Concentrates*	LB Cb	176,015	-
Columbium Metal Ingots	LB Cb	20,628	567,272.48
Columbium, Ferro	LB Cb	30,391	192,982.85
Diamond Stones	ct	989,140	33,437,394.74
Germanium Metal	KG	2,017	1,841,250.00
Graphite Nat. Ceylon & Amor. (Lump)	ST	76	30,400.00
Mica Muscovite Block	LB	260,755	575,434.27
Mica Phlogopite Block	LB	81,262	31,529.22
Platinum	Tr Oz	125,503	52,221,472.52
Platinum - Palladium	Tr Oz	128,596	60,400,418.30
Tantalum Carbide Powder	LB Ta	3,915	254,002.50
Tantalum Metal Ingots	LB Ta	39,975	3,842,028.97
Tantalum Metal Powder	LB Ta	50,369	3,666,004.14
Tantalum Minerals	LB Ta	148,395	27,044,541.52
Tantalum Oxide	LB Ta	20,480	1,319,277.50
Tungsten Ores & Concentrates	LB W	3,005,043	5,785,264.92

Table 3 (Continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2000 SALES

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE CENTER

Material	Unit	Quantity	Value				
Tungsten Carbide Powder	LB W	1,651,026	2,674,222.56				
Tungsten Ferro	LB W	312,747	772,333				
Tungsten Metal Powder	LB W	148,728	472,234.00				
Subtotal: Transaction Fund Account	Subtotal: Transaction Fund Account \$ 229,581,789.29						
(Health & Human Services & Treasury	General Fund	d PL 105-261)					
Spectrum Sales Program Transaction Fund Account /4							
Chromium, Ferro Low Carbon	ST	3,458	\$ 3,006,995.31				
Chromium, Ferro Silicon	ST	41,179	17,189,100.08				
Chromium, Metal	ST	416	1,822,324.29				
Platinum - Palladium	Tr Oz	128,852	60,975,100.02				
Subtotal: Transaction Fund Account \$82,993,519.70 (Spectrum Sales Program (PL 106-65)							
Total Sales			\$ 670,071,386.66				

^{*} No value obtained as this material was contained within the Tantalum minerals.

- 1. The *Principal Sales Program Transaction Fund Account* consists of all commodities authorized for sale that are not specifically earmarked for any particular revenue goal. However, revenues from the Principal program are used to fund NDS operations and management by the Defense Logistics Agency. Additionally, Congress annually authorizes transfers of \$50 million to each of the Army, Navy, and Air Force operation and maintenance accounts.
- 2. The *Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program Transaction Fund Account* authorizes the sale of specific quantities of 11 NDS commodities as offsets to fund the FMS program over a ten year period ending September 30, 2006.

Table 3 (Continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2000 SALES

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE CENTER

- 3. The *Health and Human Services* (*HHS*) and *Treasury General Fund* (*TGF*) *Program Treasury Account* authorizes the transfer to the Department of Health and Human Services of revenues from the sale of specific quantities of 27 NDS commodities. Starting in Fiscal Year 1999 and extending for seven years, these revenues are to be used by HHS for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Trust Fund. After specific fiscal year revenues are transferred to HHS, any remainding monies are transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury.
- 4. The *Spectrum Sales Program Transaction Fund Account* authorizes the sale of quantities of four NDS commodities. Starting in Fiscal Year 2000 and extending for ten years, these revenues are to reclaim certain radio frequencies that are reserved for DoD but were to be surrendered for civilian use, and to fund various military personnel benefit programs.

III. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND

OVERVIEW

The Fiscal Year 2000 Transaction Fund financial status (Table 4) portrays the cash and obligations activity beginning October 1, 1998 through September 30, 2000. All proceeds from the sale of excess materials (reimbursements collected) are posted in the Transaction Fund. The table also depicts the cash flow to the United States Treasury (disbursements), net obligations (the difference between what is owed to the Fund minus what the Fund owes), and the remaining unobligated balance.

Table 4 FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND

October 1, 1997 to September 30, 2000 (Millions of Dollars)

Transaction	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	
Beginning Treasury Cash Balance	\$519.8	\$684.6	\$743.9	
Reimbursements Collected Appropriations and Transfers	503.9	449.3	574.6	
Service Operations Disbursements	(150.0)	(150.0)	(150.00)	
FMS/Treasury/HHS	(143.0)	(171.0)	-	
DNSC Operations Total Disbursements	<u>(46.1)</u> (189.1)	(70.9) (241.9)	<u>(68.4)</u> 68.4	
Ending Treasury Cash Balance	\$684.6	\$743.9	\$1,100.1	

Focusing on the Fiscal Year 2000 column, \$574.6 million represents reimbursements collected, including \$373.5 million from Fiscal Year 2000 sales. The remaining reimbursements collected are from prior year sales. Also, \$150.0 million were transferred to the operation and maintenance accounts of the Military Services as directed by the Fiscal Year 2000 Defense Appropriations Act. Lastly, \$68.4 million were disbursed. All data shown in Table 4 have been taken from the official accounting records as reported to the United States Treasury by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

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STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING ACT (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.)

As amended by: The Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (P.L. 105-261)

SEC. 1. This Act may be cited as the "Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act."

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

- SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that the natural resources of the United States in certain strategic and critical materials are deficient or insufficiently developed to supply the military, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States for national defense.
- (b) It is the purpose of this Act to provide for the acquisition and retention of stocks of certain strategic and critical materials and to encourage the conservation and development of sources of such materials within the United States and thereby to decrease and to preclude, when possible, a dangerous and costly dependence by the United States upon foreign sources for supplies of such materials in times of national emergency.
- (c) The purpose of the National Defense Stockpile is to serve the interest of national defense only. The National Defense Stockpile is not to be used for economic or budgetary purposes.

MATERIALS TO BE ACQUIRED: PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY AND GUIDELINES

SEC. 3. (a) Subject to subsection (c) of this section, the President shall determine from time to time (1) which materials are strategic and critical materials for the purposes of this Act, and (2) the quality and quantity of each such material to be acquired for the purposes of this Act and the form in which each such material shall be acquired and stored. Such materials when acquired, together with the other materials described in section 4 of this Act, shall constitute and be collectively known as the National Defense Stockpile (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "stockpile").

- (b) The President shall make the determinations required to be made under subsection (a) on the basis of the principles stated in section 2(c).
- (c)(1) The quantity of any material to be stockpiled under this Act, as in effect on September 30, 1987, may be changed only as provided in this subsection or as otherwise provided by law enacted after December 4, 1987.
- (2) The President shall notify Congress in writing of any change proposed to be made in the quantity of any material to be stockpiled. The President may make the change after the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date of the notification. The President shall include a full explanation and justification for the proposed change with the notification.

MATERIALS CONSTITUTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

- SEC. 4. (a) The stockpile consists of the following materials:
- (1) Materials acquired under this Act and contained in the national stockpile on July 29, 1979.
- (2) Materials acquired under this Act after July 29, 1979.
- (3) Materials in the supplemental stockpile established by section 1704(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (as in effect from September 21, 1959, through December 31, 1966) on July 29, 1979.
- (4) Materials acquired by the United States under the provisions of section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2093) and transferred to the stockpile by the President pursuant to subsection (f) of such section.
- (5) Materials transferred to the United States under section 663 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2423) that have been determined to be strategic and critical materials for the purposes of this

Act and that are allocated by the President under subsection (b) of such section for stockpiling in the stockpile.

- (6) Materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation and transferred to the stockpile under section 4(h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714b(h)).
- (7) Materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under paragraph (2) of section 103(a) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for greater stability in agriculture; to augment the marketing and disposal of agricultural products; and for other purposes," approved August 28, 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1743(a)), and transferred to the stockpile under the third sentence of such section.
- (8) Materials transferred to the stockpile by the President under paragraph (4) of section 103(a) of such Act of August 28, 1954.
- (9) Materials transferred to the stockpile under subsection (b).
- (10) Materials transferred to the stockpile under subsection (c).
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any material that (1) is under the control of any department or agency of the United States, (2) is determined by the head of such department or agency to be excess to its needs and responsibilities, and (3) is required for the stockpile shall be transferred to the stockpile. Any such transfer shall be made without reimbursement to such department or agency, but all costs required to effect such transfer shall be paid or reimbursed from funds appropriated to carry out this Act.
- (c)(1) The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall transfer to the stockpile for disposal in accordance with this Act uncontaminated materials that are in the Department of Energy inventory of materials for the production of defense-related items, are excess to the requirements of the Department for that purpose, and are suitable for transfer to the stockpile and disposal through the stockpile.
- (2) The Secretary of Defense shall determine whether materials are suitable for transfer to the stockpile under this subsection, are suitable for disposal through the stockpile, and are uncontaminated.

AUTHORITY FOR STOCKPILE OPERATIONS

SEC. 5. (a)(1) Except for acquisitions made under the authority of paragraph (3) or (4) of section 6(a) of

- this Act, no funds may be obligated or appropriated for acquisition of any material under this Act unless funds for such acquisition have been authorized by law. Funds appropriated for such acquisition (and for transportation and other incidental expenses related to such acquisition) shall remain available until expended, unless otherwise provided in appropriation Acts.
- (2) If for any fiscal year the President proposes certain stockpile transactions in the annual materials plan submitted to Congress for that year under section 11(b) of this Act and after that plan is submitted the President proposes (or Congress requires) a significant change in any such transaction, or a significant transaction not included in such plan, no amount may be obligated or expended for such transaction during such year until the President has submitted a full statement of the proposed transaction to the appropriate committees of Congress and a period of 45 days has passed from the date of the receipt of such statement by such committees.
- (b) Except for disposals made under the authority of paragraph (3), (4) or (5) of section 6(a) or under section 7(a) of this Act, no disposal may be made from the stockpile unless such disposal, including the quantity of the material to be disposed of, has been specifically authorized by law.
- (c) There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to provide for the transportation, processing, refining, storage, security, maintenance, rotation, and disposal of materials contained in or acquired for the stockpile. Funds appropriated for such purposes shall remain available to carry out the purposes for which appropriated for a period of two fiscal years, if so provided in appropriation Acts.

STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

SEC. 6. (a) The President shall —

- (1) acquire the materials determined under section 3(a) to be strategic and critical materials;
- (2) provide for the proper storage, security, and maintenance of materials in the stockpile;
- (3) provide for the upgrading, refining or processing of any material in the stockpile (notwithstanding any intermediate stockpile quantity established for such material) when necessary to convert such material into a form more suitable for storage, subsequent disposition, and immediate use in a national emergency;
 - (4) provide for the rotation of any material in the

stockpile when necessary to prevent deterioration or technological obsolescence of such material by replacement of such material with an equivalent quantity of substantially the same material or better material;

- (5) subject to the notification required by subsection (d)(2) of this section, provide for the timely disposal of materials in the stockpile that (A) are excess to stockpile requirements, and (B) may cause a loss to the Government if allowed to deteriorate; and
- (6) subject to the provisions of section 5(b), dispose of materials in the stockpile the disposal of which is specifically authorized by law.
- (b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), acquisition of strategic and critical materials under this Act shall be made in accordance with established Federal procurement practices, and, except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) and in section 7(a), disposal of strategic and critical materials from the stockpile shall be made in accordance with the next sentence. To the maximum extent feasible—
- (1) competitive procedures shall be used in the acquisition and disposal of such materials; and
- (2) efforts shall be made in the acquisition and disposal of such materials to avoid undue disruption of the usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of such materials and to protect the United States against avoidable loss.
- (c)(1) The President shall encourage the use of barter in the acquisition under subsection (a)(1) of this section of strategic and critical materials for, and the disposal under subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of this section of materials from, the stockpile when acquisition or disposal by barter is authorized by law and is practical and in the best interest of the United States.
- (2) Materials in the stockpile (the disposition of which is authorized by paragraph (3) to finance the upgrading, refining, or processing of a material in the stockpile, or is otherwise authorized by law) shall be available for transfer at fair market value as payment for expenses (including transportation and other incidental expenses) of acquisition of materials, or of upgrading, refining, processing, or rotating materials, under this Act.
- (3) Notwithstanding section 3(c) of this Act or any other provision of law, whenever the President provides under subsection (a)(3) of this section for the upgrading, refining, or processing of a material in the stockpile to convert that material into a form more suitable for storage, subsequent disposition, and

immediate use in a national emergency, the President may barter a portion of the same material (or any other material in the stockpile that is authorized for disposal) to finance that upgrading, refining, or processing.

- (4) To the extent otherwise authorized by law, property owned by the United States may be bartered for materials needed for the stockpile.
- (d)(1) The President may waive the applicability of any provision of the first sentence of subsection (b) to any acquisition of material for, or disposal of material from, the stockpile. Whenever the President waives any such provision with respect to any such acquisition or disposal, or whenever the President determines that the application of paragraph (1) or (2) of such subsection to a particular acquisition or disposal is not feasible, the President shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on National Security of the House of Representatives in writing of the proposed acquisition or disposal at least 45 days before any obligation of the United States is incurred in connection with such acquisition or disposal and shall include in such notification the reasons for not complying with any provision of such subsection.
- (2) Materials in the stockpile may be disposed of under subsection (a)(5) of this section only if such congressional committees are notified in writing of the proposed disposal at least 45 days before any obligation of the United States is incurred in connection with such disposal.
- (3) The President may acquire leasehold interests in property, for periods not in excess of twenty years, for storage, security, and maintenance of materials in the stockpile.

SPECIAL DISPOSAL AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT

- SEC. 7. (a) Materials in the stockpile may be released for use, sale, or other disposition —
- (1) on the order of the President, at any time the President determines the release of such materials is required for purposes of the national defense; and
- (2) in time of war declared by the Congress or during a national emergency, on the order of any officer or employee of the United States designated by the President to have authority to issue disposal orders under this subsection, if such officer or employee determines that the release of such materials is required for purposes of the national defense.
- (b) Any order issued under subsection (a) shall be promptly reported by the President, or by the officer or

employee issuing such order, in writing, to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on National Security of the House of Representatives.

MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

- SEC. 8. (a)(1) The President shall make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations concerning the development, mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and other mineral substances that (A) are found in the United States, or in its territories or possessions, (B) are essential to the national defense, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States, and (C) are found in known domestic sources in inadequate quantities or grades.
- (2) Such investigations shall be carried out in order to —
- (A) determine and develop new domestic sources of supply of such ores and mineral substances;
- (B) devise new methods for the treatment and utilization of lower grade reserves of such ores and mineral substances; and
- (C) develop substitutes for such essential ores and mineral products.
- (3) Investigations under paragraph (1) may be carried out on public lands and, with the consent of the owner, on privately owned lands for the purpose of exploring and determining the extent and quality of deposits of such minerals, the most suitable methods of mining and beneficiating such minerals, and the cost at which the minerals or metals may be produced.
- (b) The President shall make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations of the feasibility of developing domestic sources of supplies of any agricultural material or for using agricultural commodities for the manufacture of any material determined pursuant to section 3(a) of this Act to be a strategic and critical material or substitutes therefore.
- (c) The President shall make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations concerning the feasibility of —
- (1) developing domestic sources of supply of materials (other than materials referred to in subsections (a) and (b)) determined pursuant to section 3(a) to be strategic and critical materials; and
- (2) developing or using alternative methods for the refining or processing of a material in the stockpile so as to convert such material into a form more suitable

for use during an emergency or for storage.

- (d) The President shall encourage the conservation of domestic sources of any material determined pursuant to section 3(a) to be a strategic and critical material by making grants or awarding contracts for research regarding the development of:
 - (1) substitutes for such material; or
- (2) more efficient methods of production or use of such material.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND

- SEC. 9. (a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a separate fund to be known as the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "fund").
- (b)(1) All moneys received from the sale of materials in the stockpile under paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 6(a) shall be covered into the fund.
- (2) Subject to section 5(a)(1), moneys covered into the fund under paragraph (1) are hereby made available (subject to such limitations as may be provided in appropriations Acts) for the following purposes:
- (A) The acquisition, maintenance, and disposal of strategic and critical materials under section 6(a).
- (B) Transportation, storage, and other incidental expenses related to such acquisition, maintenance, and disposal.
- (C) Development of current specifications of stockpile materials and the upgrading of existing stockpile materials to meet current specifications (including transportation, when economical, related to such upgrading).
- (D) Testing and quality studies of stockpile materials.
- (E) Studying future material and mobilization requirements for the stockpile.
- (F) Activities authorized under section 15 of this Act.
- (G) Contracting under competitive procedures for materials development and research to —
- (i) improve the quality and availability of materials stockpiled from time to time in the stockpile; and
 - (ii) develop new materials for the stockpile.

- (H) Improvement or rehabilitation of facilities, structures, and infrastructure needed to maintain the integrity of stockpile materials.
- (I) Disposal of hazardous materials that are stored in the stockpile and authorized for disposal by law.
- (J) Performance of environmental remediation, restoration, waste management, or compliance activities at locations of the stockpile that are required under a Federal law or are undertaken by the Government under an administrative decision or negotiated agreement.
- (K) Pay of employees of the National Defense Stockpile program.
- (L) Other expenses of the National Defense Stockpile program.
- (3) Moneys in the fund shall remain available until expended.
- (c) All moneys received from the sale of materials being rotated under the provisions of section 6(a)(4) or disposed of under section 7(a) shall be covered into the fund and shall be available only for the acquisition of replacement materials.
- (d) If, during a fiscal year, the National Defense Stockpile Manager barters materials in the stockpile for the purpose of acquiring, upgrading, refining, or processing other materials (or for services directly related to that purpose), the contract value of the materials so bartered shall —
- (1) be applied toward the total value of materials that are authorized to be disposed of from the stockpile during that fiscal year;
- (2) be treated as an acquisition for purposes of satisfying any requirement imposed on the National Defense Stockpile Manager to enter into obligations during that fiscal year under subsection (b)(2) of this section; and
- (3) not increase or decrease the balance in the fund.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

- SEC. 10. (a) The President may appoint advisory committees composed of individuals with expertise relating to materials in the stockpile or with expertise in stockpile management to advise the President with respect to the acquisition, transportation, processing, refining, storage, security, maintenance, rotation, and disposal of such materials under this Act.
- (b) Each member of an advisory committee established under subsection (a) while serving on the

- business of the advisory committee away from such member's home or regular place of business shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons intermittently employed in the Government service.
- (c)(1) The President shall appoint a Market Impact Committee composed of representatives from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and such other persons as the President considers appropriate. The representatives from the Department of Commerce and the Department of State shall be Cochairmen of the Committee.
- (2) The Committee shall advise the National Defense Stockpile Manager on the projected domestic and foreign economic effects of all acquisitions and disposals of materials from the stockpile that are proposed to be included in the annual materials plan submitted to Congress under section 11(b) of this Act, or in any revision of such plan, and shall submit to the manager the Committee's recommendations regarding those acquisitions and disposals.
- (3) The annual materials plan or the revision of such plan, as the case may be, shall contain—
- (A) the views of the Committee on the projected domestic and foreign economic effects of all acquisitions and disposals of materials from the stockpile;
- (B) the recommendations submitted by the Committee under paragraph (2); and
- (C) for each acquisition or disposal provided for in the plan or revision that is inconsistent with a recommendation of the Committee, a justification for the acquisition or disposal.
- (4) In developing recommendations for the National Defense Stockpile Manager under paragraph (2), the Committee shall consult from time to time with representatives of producers, processors, and consumers of the types of materials stored in the stockpile.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

- SEC. 11. (a) Not later than January 15 of each year, the President shall submit to the Congress an annual written report detailing operations under this Act. Each such report shall include
 - (1) information with respect to foreign and

domestic purchases of materials during the preceding fiscal year;

- (2) information with respect to the acquisition and disposal of materials under this Act by barter, as provided for in section 6(c) of this Act, during such fiscal year;
- (3) information with respect to the activities by the Stockpile Manager to encourage the conservation, substitution, and development of strategic and critical materials within the United States;
- (4) information with respect to the research and development activities conducted under sections 2 and 8 of this Act;
- (5) a statement and explanation of the financial status of the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund and the anticipated appropriations to be made to the fund, and obligations to be made from the fund, during the current fiscal year; and
- (6) such other pertinent information on the administration of this Act as will enable the Congress to evaluate the effectiveness of the program provided for under this Act and to determine the need for additional legislation.
- (b)(1) Not later than February 15 of each year, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a report containing an annual materials plan for the operation of the stockpile during the next fiscal year and the succeeding four fiscal years.
- (2) Each such report shall include details of all planned expenditures from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund during such period (including expenditures to be made from appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury) and of anticipated receipts from proposed disposals of stockpile materials during such period. Each such report shall also contain details regarding the materials development and research projects to be conducted under section 9(b)(2)(G) of this Act during the fiscal years covered by the report. With respect to each development and research project, the report shall specify the amount planned to be expended from the fund, the material intended to be developed, the potential military or defense industrial applications for that material, and the development and research methodologies to be used.
- (3) Any proposed expenditure or disposal detailed in the annual materials plan for any such fiscal year, and any expenditure or disposal proposed in connection with any transaction submitted for such fiscal year to the appropriate committees of Congress

pursuant to section 5(a)(2) of this Act, that is not obligated or executed in that fiscal year may not be obligated or executed until such proposed expenditure or disposal is resubmitted in a subsequent annual materials plan or is resubmitted to the appropriate committees of Congress in accordance with section 5(a)(2) of this Act, as appropriate.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 12. For the purposes of this Act:

- (1) The term "strategic and critical materials" means materials that (A) would be needed to supply the military, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States during a national emergency, and (B) are not found or produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet such need.
- (2) the term "national emergency" means a general declaration of emergency with respect to the national defense made by the President or by the Congress.

IMPORTATION OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

SEC. 13. The President may not prohibit or regulate the importation into the United States of any material determined to be strategic and critical pursuant to the provisions of this Act, if such material is the product of any foreign country or area not listed in general note 3(b) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for so long as the importation into the United States of material of that kind which is the product of a country or area listed in such general note is not prohibited by any provision of law.

BIENNIAL REPORT ON STOCKPILE REQUIREMENTS

- SEC. 14. (a) Not later than January 15 of every other year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on stockpile requirements. Each such report shall include —
- (1) the Secretary's recommendations with respect to stockpile requirements; and
 - (2) the matters required under subsection (b).
- (b) Each report under this section shall set forth the national emergency planning assumptions used by the Secretary in making the Secretary's recommendations under subsection (a)(1) with respect to stockpile requirements. The Secretary shall base the national emergency planning assumptions on a military conflict scenario consistent with the scenario used by the

Secretary in budgeting and defense planning purposes. The assumptions to be set forth include assumptions relating to each of the following:

- (1) The length and intensity of the assumed military conflict.
 - (2) The military force structure to be mobilized.
 - (3) The losses anticipated from enemy action.
- (4) The military, industrial, and essential civilian requirements to support the national emergency.
- (5) The availability of supplies of strategic and critical materials from foreign sources during the mobilization period, the military conflict, and the subsequent period of replenishment, taking into consideration possible shipping losses.
- (6) The domestic production of strategic and critical materials during the mobilization period, the military conflict, and the subsequent period of replenishment, taking into consideration possible shipping losses.
- (7) Civilian austerity measures required during the mobilization period and military conflict.
- (c) The stockpile requirements shall be based on those strategic and critical materials necessary for the United States to replenish or replace, within three years of the end of the military conflict scenario required under subsection (b), all munitions, combat support items, and weapons systems that would be required after such a military conflict.
- (d) The Secretary shall also include in each report under this section an examination of the effect that alternative mobilization periods under the military conflict scenario required under subsection (b), as well as a range of other military conflict scenarios addressing potentially more serious threats to national security, would have on the Secretary's recommendations under subsection (a)(1) with respect to stockpile requirements.
- (e) The President shall submit with each report under this section a statement of the plans of the President for meeting the recommendations of the Secretary set forth in the report.

DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC SOURCES

SEC. 15. (a) Subject to subsection (c) and to the extent the President determines such action is required for the national defense, the President shall encourage the development of domestic sources for materials

determined pursuant to section 3(a) to be strategic and critical materials —

- (1) by purchasing, or making a commitment to purchase, strategic and critical materials of domestic origin when such materials are needed for the stockpile; and
- (2) by contracting with domestic facilities, or making a commitment to contract with domestic facilities, for the processing or refining of strategic and critical materials in the stockpile when processing or refining is necessary to convert such materials into a form more suitable for storage and subsequent disposition.
- (b) A contract or commitment made under subsection (a) may not exceed five years from the date of the contract or commitment. Such purchases and commitments to purchase may be made for such quantities and on such terms and conditions, including advance payments, as the President considers to be necessary.
- (c)(1) Descriptions of proposed transactions under subsection (a) shall be included in the appropriate annual materials plan submitted to Congress under section 11(b). Changes to any such transaction or the addition of a transaction not included in such plan, shall be made in the manner provided by section 5(a)(2).
- (2) The authority of the President to enter into obligations under this section is effective for any fiscal year only to the extent that funds in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund are adequate to meet such obligations. Payments required to be as a result of obligations incurred under this section shall be made from amounts in the fund.
- (d) The authority of the President under subsection (a) includes the authority to pay—
 - (1) the expenses of transporting materials, and
- (2) other incidental expenses related to carrying out such subsection.
- (e) The President shall include in the reports required under section 11(a) information with respect to activities conducted under this section.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE MANAGER

SEC. 16. (a) The President shall designate a single Federal office to have responsibility for performing the functions of the President under this Act, other than under sections 7 and 13. The office designated shall be

one to which appointment is made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

- (b) The individual holding the office designated by the President under subsection (a) shall be known for purposes of functions under this Act as the "National Defense Stockpile Manager."
- (c) The President may delegate functions of the President under this Act (other than under sections 7 and 13) only to the National Defense Stockpile Manager. Any such delegation made by the President shall remain in effect until specifically revoked by law or Executive order. The President may not delegate functions of the President under sections 7 and 13.

United States Code Citations

Section 2	-	50 U.S.C. 98a	Section 9	-	50 U.S.C.98h
Section 3	-	50 U.S.C. 98b	Section 10	-	50 U.S.C. 98h-1
Section 4	_	50 U.S.C. 98c	Beetion 11	-	50 U.S.C. 98h-2
Section 5	_	50 U.S.C. 98d	Section 12	-	50 U.S.C. 98h-3
Section 6	-	50 U.S.C. 98e	Section 13 Section 14	-	50 U.S.C. 98h-4 50 U.S.C. 98h-5
Section 7	_	50 U.S.C. 98f	Section 15	_	50 U.S.C.98h-6
Section 8	-	50 U.S.C. 98g	Section 16	_	50 U.S.C. 98h-7

EXCERPTS FROM THE FLOYD D. SPENCE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001 (P.L. 106-398; 10/30/00)

TITLE XXXIII-NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

SEC. 3301. AUTHORIZED USES OF STOCKPILE FUNDS.

- (a) OBLIGATION OF STOCKPILE FUNDS.-During fiscal year 2001, the National Defense Stockpile Manager may obligate up to \$71,000,000 of the funds in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund established under subsection (a) of section 9 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h) for the authorized uses of such funds under subsection (b)(2) of such section, including the disposal of hazardous materials that are environmentally sensitive.
- (b) ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS. -The National Defense Stockpile Manager may obligate amounts in excess of the amount specified in subsection (a) if the National Defense Stockpile Manager notifies Congress that extraordinary or emergency conditions necessitate the additional obligations. The National Defense Stockpile Manager may make the additional obligations described in the notification after the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date on which Congress receives the notification.
- (c) LIMITATIONS. -The authorities provided by this section shall be subject to such limitations as may be provided in appropriations Acts.

SEC. 3302. INCREASED RECEIPTS UNDER PRIOR DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.

Section 3303(a)(4) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261; 112 Stat. 2263; 50 U.S.C. 98d note) is amended by striking "\$590,000,000" and inserting

"\$720,000,000".

SEC. 3303. DISPOSAL OF TITANIUM.

- (a) DISPOSAL REQUIRED. -Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall, by September 30, 2010, dispose of 30,000 short tons of titanium contained in the National Defense Stockpile.
- (b) TREATMENT OF RECEIPTS. Notwithstanding section 9 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h), of the funds received as a result of the disposal of titanium under subsection (a), \$6,000,000 shall be transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission for deposit in the fund established under section 2113 of title 36, United States Code, for the World War II memorial authorized by section 1 of Public Law 103-32 (107 Stat. 90), and the remainder shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.
- (c) WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL. -(1) The amount transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission under subsection (b) shall be used to complete all necessary requirements for the design of, ground breaking for, construction of, maintenance of, and dedication of the World War II memorial. The Commission shall determine how the amount shall be apportioned among such purposes.
- (2) Any funds not necessary for the purposes set forth in paragraph (1) shall be transferred to and deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.
- (d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DISPOSAL AUTHORITY. -The disposal authority provided in subsection (a) is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding materials in the National Defense Stockpile.

SEC. 304. TRANSFER FROM NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY. -To the extent provided in appropriations Acts, not more than \$150,000,000 is authorized to be transferred from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to operation and maintenance accounts for fiscal year

2001 in amounts as follows:

- (1) For the Army, \$50,000,000.
- (2) For the Navy, \$50,000,000.
- (3) For the Air Force, \$50,000,000.
- (b) TREATMENT OF TRANSFERS.- Amounts transferred under this section-
- (1) shall be merged with, and be available for the same purposes and the same period as, the amounts in the accounts to which transferred; and
- (2) may not be expended for an item that has been denied authorization of appropriations by Congress.
- (c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER TRANSFER AUTHORITY.-The transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to the transfer authority provided in section 1001.

EXCERPTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

(P.L. 106-259; Aug. 9, Fiscal Year 2000)

Title II authorizes \$150 million to be transferred from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to the Operation and Maintenance Accounts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force (\$50 million each).

Section 8157. The Secretary of Defense may transfer, at

no cost, the title/ownership of the alloying material being stored at the Brownfield site in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania to the Bethlehem Development Corporation: Provided, That the net proceeds from the disposition of the materials are only for the redevelopment of the Brownfield site.

EXCERPT FROM THE STROM THRUMOND NANTIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

(P.L. 105-261; October 17, 1998) Entry in *Italic* has been changed by Public Law 106-398

Title XXXIII Sec. 3303, AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF CERTAIN MATERIALS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Disposal Required.--Subject to subsection (c), the President shall dispose of materials contained in the National Defense Stockpile and specified in the table in subsection (b) so as to result in receipts to the United

States in the amount of --

- (1) \$105,000, 000 by the end of fiscal year 1999;
- (2) \$460,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2002;
- (3) \$555,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2003; and
- (4) \$720,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2005.

EXCERPTS FROM THE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

(P.L. 106-31; May 21, 1999)

Sec. 303.

- (a) Disposal Authorized. Subject to subsection (c), the President may dispose of the material in the National Defense Stockpile specified in the table in subsection (b).
- (b) Table.- The total quantity of the material authorized for disposal by the President under subsection (a) is as follows:

Authorized Stockpile Disposal

Material for Disposal Quantity

Zirconium ore 17,383 short dry tons

(c) Minimization of Disruption and Loss.--The President may not dispose of material under subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in-

- (1) undue disruption of the usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of the material proposed for disposal; or
 - (2) avoidable loss to the United States.
- (d) Relationship to Other Disposal Authority.-in subsection (a) is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding the material specified in such subsection.
- (e) National Defense Stockpile Defined.--In this section, the term "National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund" means the fund in the Treasury of the United States established under section 9(a) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h(a)).

EXCERPTS FROM THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

(P.L. 106-65; October 5, 1999)

SEC. 304. TRANSFER FROM NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND.

- (a) Transfer Authority To the extent provided in appropriations Acts, not more than \$150,000,000 is authorized to be transferred from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to operation and maintenance accounts for fiscal year 2000 in amounts as follows:
 - (1) For the Army, \$50,000,000.
 - (2) For the Navy, \$50,000,000.
 - (3) For the Air Force, \$50,000,000.

(b) Treatment of Transfers.--

Amounts transferred under this section -

- (1) Shall be merged with, and be available for the same purposes and the same period as, the amounts in the accounts to which transferred; and
- (2) may not be expended for an item that has been denied authorization of appropriations by Congress.
- (c) Relationship to Other Transfer Authority. The transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to the transfer authority provided in section 1001.

TITLE XXXIV--NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

SEC. 3401. AUTHORIZED USES OF STOCKPILE FUNDS.

(a) Obligation of Stockpile Funds. -- During fiscal year 2000, the National Defense Stockpile Manager may obligate up to \$78,700,000 of the funds in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund established under subsection (a) of section 9 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h) for the authorized uses of such funds under subsection (b)(2) of such section, including the disposal of hazardous materials that are environmentally

sensitive.

- (b) Additional Obligations. -- The National Defense Stockpile Manager may obligate amounts in excess of the amount specified in subsection (a) if the National Defense Stockpile Manager notifies Congress that extraordinary or emergency conditions necessitate the additional obligations. The National Defense Stockpile Manager may make the additional obligations described in the notification after the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date on which Congress receives the notification.
- (c) Limitations. -- The authorities provided by this section shall be subject to such limitations as may be provided in appropriations Acts.

SEC. 3402. DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN MATERIALS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE.

- (a) Disposal Required. -- Subject to subsection (c), the President shall make disposals from the National Defense Stockpile of materials in quantities as follows:
 - (1) Beryllium metal, 250 short tons.
 - (2) Chromium ferro alloy, 496,204 short tons.
 - (3) Chromium metal, 5,000 short tons.
 - (4) Palladium, 497,271 troy ounces.
- (b) Management of Disposal to Achieve Objectives for Receipts. -- The President shall manage the disposal of materials under subsection (a) so as to result in receipts to the United States in amounts equal to -
 - (1) \$10,000,000 during fiscal year 2000;
- (2) \$100,000,000 during the 5-fiscal year period ending September 30, 2004; and
- (3) \$300,000,000 during the 10-fiscal year period ending September 30, 2009.
- (c) Minimization of Disruption and Loss.--The President may not dispose of the material under

subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in -

- (1) undue disruption of the usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of the materials proposed for disposal; or
 - (2) avoidable loss to the United States.
- (d) **Disposition of Receipts.**--Notwithstanding section 9 of the Strategic and critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h), funds received as a result of the disposal of materials under subsection (a) shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.
- (e) Relationship to Other Disposal Authority.--The disposal authority provided in subsection (a) is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding the materials specified in such subsection.

(f) Increased Receipts Under Prior Disposal Authority. --

- (1) Section 3303(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104-201; 110 Stat 2855; 50 U.S.C. 98d note) is amended by striking "\$612,000,000" and inserting "\$720,000,000".
- (2) Section 3305(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85: 111 Stat 2057: 50 U.S.C. 98d note) is amended -
- (A) in paragraph (2), by striking "\$30,000,000" and inserting "\$50,000,000";
- (B) in paragraph (3), by striking "\$34,000,000" and inserting "\$64,000,000"; and
- (C) in paragraph (4), by striking "\$34,000,000" and inserting "\$67,000,000".
- (g) Elimination of Disposal Restrictions on Earlier.--Section 3303 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106; 110 Stat. 629) is repealed.

SEC. 3403.LIMITATIONS ON PREVIOUS AUTHORITY FOR DISPOSAL OF

STOCKPILE MATERIALS.

- (a) Public Law 105-261 Authority. Section 3303(b) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261; 112 Stat. 2263; 50 U.S.C. 98d note) is amended -
- (1) by striking "(b) LIMITATION ON DISPOSAL QUANTITY. " and inserting "(b) LIMITATIONS ON DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.--(1)"; and
 - (2) by adding at the end the following:
- "(2) The President may not dispose of materials under this section in excess of the disposals necessary to result in receipts in the amounts specified in subsection (a)."
- (b) Public Law 105-85 Authority.--Section 3305(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85; 111 Stat. 2058; 50 U.S.C. 98d note) is amended--
- (1) by striking "(b) LIMITATION ON DISPOSAL QUANTITY. " and inserting "(b) LIMITATIONS ON DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.--(1)"; and
 - (2) by adding at the end the following:
- "(2) The President may not dispose of cobalt under this section in excess of the disposals necessary to result in receipts in the amounts specified in subsection (a).".
- (c) Public Law 104-201 Authority.--Section 3303(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104-201; 110 Stat. 2855; 50 U.S.C. 98d note) is amended –
- (1) by striking "(b) LIMITATION ON DISPOSAL QUANTITY.--"and inserting "(b) LIMITATIONS ON DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.--(1)"; and
 - (2) by adding at the end the following:
- "(2) The President may not dispose of materials under this section in excess of the disposals necessary to result in receipts in the amounts specified in subsection (a).".

EXCERPTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

(P.L. 106-79; October 25, 1999)

Title II authorizes \$150 million to be transferred from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to the

Operation and Maintenance Accounts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force (\$50 million each). APPENDIX C

EXCERPTS FROM PRIOR LAWS AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Entries in **bold** and *Italic* are changed by Public Law 106-65

EXCERPTS FROM THE STROM THURMOND NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

(P.L. 105-261; October 17, 1998)

SEC. 3303. AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF CERTAIN MATERIALS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

(a) Disposal Required—Subject to subsection (c), the President shall dispose of materials contained in the national Defense Stockpile and specified in the table in subsection (b) so as to result in receipts to the United States in the amount of –

\$105,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 1999;

\$460,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2002;

\$555,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2003; and

\$590,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2005.

(b) Limitation on Disposal Authority.—(1) The total quantities of materials authorized for disposal by the President under subsection (a) may not exceed the amounts set forth in the following table: (2) The President may not dispose of materials under this section in excess of the disposal necessary to result in receipts in the amount specified in subsection (a).

Material for Disposal	Quantity
Bauxite Refractory	29,000 LCT
Beryllium Metal	100 ST
Chromite Chemical	34,000 SDT
Chromite Refractory	159,000 SDT
Chromium Ferroalloy	125,000 ST
Columbium Carbide Powder	21,372 LB Cb
Columbium Concentrates	1,733,454 LB Cb

Columbium Ferro	249,396 LB Cb
Columbium Metal Ingots	161,123 LB Cb
Diamond, Stones	3,000,000 ct
Germanium Metal	128,198 KG
Graphite Natural Ceylon Lump	5,492 ST
Indium	14,248 Tr Oz
Mica Muscovite Block	301,000 LB
Mica Phlogopite Bloc	130,745 LB
Platinum	439,887 Tr Oz
Platinum—Iridium	4,450 Tr Oz
Platinum—Palladium	750,000 Tr Oz
Tantalum Carbide Powder	22,688 LB Ta
Tantalum Metal Ingots	125,000 LB Ta
Tantalum Metal Powder	125,000 LB Ta
Tantalum Minerals	1,751,364 LB Ta
Tantalum Oxide	122,730 LB Ta
Tungsten Carbide Powder	2,032,896 LB W
Tungsten Ferro	2,024,143 LB W
Tungsten Metal Powder	1,898,009 LB W
Tungsten Ores & Concentrates	76,358,235 LB W
(a) Minimization of Dismut	ion and Loss The

- (c) Minimization of Disruption and Loss.—The President may not dispose of materials under subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in—
- (1) undue disruption of the usual markets of producers,

processors, and consumers of the materials proposed for

disposal; or (2) avoidable loss to the United States.

- (d) Treatment of Receipts.—Notwithstanding section 9 of the Strategic and Critical materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h), funds received as a result of the disposal of materials authorized for disposal under subsection (a) shall be treated as follows:
- (1) The following amounts shall be transferred to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to be credited in the manner determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to be credited in the manner determined by the Secretary to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund:

\$3,000,000 during FY 1999

\$22,000,000 during FY 2000

\$28,000,000 during FY 2001

\$31,000,000 during FY 2002

\$8,000,000 during FY 2003

- (2) The balance of the funds received shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.
- (e) Relationship to Other Disposal Authority.—The disposal authority provided in subsection (a) is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding materials specified in such subsection.

(f) Authorization of Sale.—The authority provided by this section to dispose of materials contained in the National Defense Stockpile so as to result in receipts of \$100,000,000 of the amount specified for fiscal year 1999 in subsection (a) by the end of that fiscal year shall be effective only to the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 3304. USE OF STOCKPILE FUNDS FOR CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION, RESTORATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT, AND COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES.

Section 9(b)(2) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h(b)(2)) is amended—

- (1) by redesignating subparagraphs (J) and (K) as subparagraphs (K) and (L) respectively; and
- (2) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following new subparagraph (J):
- "(J) Performance of environmental remediation, restoration, waste management, or compliance activities at locations of the stockpile that are required under a Federal law or are undertaken by the government under an administrative decision or negotiated agreement."

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

(P.L. 105-85; November 18, 1997)

SEC. 3303. DISPOSAL OF BERYLLIUM COPPER MASTER ALLOY IN NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE.

- (a) Disposal Authorization.—Pursuant to section 5(b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98d(b)), the National Defense Stockpile Manager may dispose of all beryllium copper master alloy from the National Defense Stockpile as part of continued efforts to modernize the stockpile.
- (b) Precondition for Disposal.—Before beginning the disposal of beryllium copper master alloy under subsection (a), the National Defense Stockpile Manager shall certify to Congress that the disposal of beryllium copper master alloy will not adversely affect the capability of the National Defense Stockpile to supply the strategic and critical material needs of the United States.
- (c) Consultation With Market Impact Committee.— In disposing of beryllium copper master alloy under subsection (a), the National Defense Stockpile Manager shall consult with the Market Impact Committee to ensure that the disposal of beryllium copper master alloy does not disrupt the domestic beryllium industry.
- (d) Extended Sales Contracts.—The National Defense Stockpile Manager shall provide for the use of long-term sales contracts for the disposal of beryllium copper master alloy under subsection (a) so that the domestic beryllium industry can re-absorb this material into the market in a gradual and nondisruptive manner. However, no such contract shall provide for the disposal of beryllium copper master alloy over a period longer than eight years, beginning on the date of the commencement of the first contract under this section.
- (e) Relationship to Other Disposal Authority.—The disposal authority provided in subsection (a) is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding materials in the National Defense Stockpile.
- (f) Beryllium Copper Master Alloy Defined.—For purposes of this section, the term "beryllium copper master alloy" means an alloy of nominally four percent beryllium in copper.

SEC. 3304. DISPOSAL OF TITANIUM SPONGE IN NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE.

- (a) Disposal Required.—Subject to subsection (b), the National Defense Stockpile Manager shall dispose of 34,800 short tons of titanium sponge contained in the National Defense Stockpile provided for in section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98c) and excess to stockpile requirements.
- (b) Consultation With Market Impact Committee.— In disposing of titanium sponge under subsection (a), the National Defense Stockpile Manager shall consult with the Market Impact Committee to ensure that the disposal of titanium sponge does not disrupt the domestic titanium industry.
- (c) Relationship to Other Disposal Authority. The disposal authority provided in subsection (a) is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding materials in the National Defense Stockpile.

SEC. 3305. DISPOSAL OF COBALT IN NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE.

- (a) Disposal Required. Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the President shall dispose of cobalt contained in the National Defense Stockpile so as to result in receipts to the United States in amounts equal to—
 - (1) \$20,000,000 during fiscal year 2003;
 - (2) **\$50,000,000** during fiscal year 2004;
 - (3) \$64,000,000 during fiscal year 2005;
 - (4) \$76,000,000 during fiscal year 2006; and
 - (5) \$34,000,000 during fiscal year 2007.
- (b) Limitation on Disposal Authority.—(1) The total quantity of cobalt authorized for disposal by the President under subsection (a) may not exceed 14,058,014 pounds. (2) The President may not dispose of materials under this section in excess of the disposal necessary to result in receipts in the amount specified in subsection (a).

- (c) Minimization of Disruption and Loss. The President may not dispose of cobalt under subsection (a) to the extent that the disposal will result in—
- (1) undue disruption of the usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of cobalt; or
 - (2) avoidable loss to the United States.
- (d) Treatment of Receipts. Notwithstanding section 9 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h), funds received as a result of the disposal of cobalt under subsection (a) shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.
- (e) Relationship to Other Disposal Authority. The disposal authority provided in subsection (a) is new disposal authority and is in addition to, and shall not affect, any other disposal authority provided by law regarding materials in the National Defense Stockpile.

SEC. 3307. RETURN OF SURPLUS PLATINUM FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

- (a) Return of Platinum to Stockpile. Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the request of the Secretary of Defense, shall return to the Secretary of Defense for sale or other disposition
- platinum of the National Defense Stockpile that has

- been loaned to the Department of the Treasury by the Secretary of Defense, acting as the stockpile manager. The quantity requested and required to be returned shall be any quantity that the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate for sale or other disposition.
- (b) Alternative Transfer of Funds. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, may transfer to the Secretary of Defense funds in a total amount that is equal to the fair market value of any platinum requested under subsection (a) and not returned. A transfer of funds under this subsection shall be a substitute for a return of platinum under subsection (a) Upon a transfer of funds as a substitute for a return of platinum, the platinum shall cease to be part of the National Defense Stockpile. A transfer of funds under this subsection shall be charged to any appropriation for the Department of the Treasury and shall be credited to the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.
- (c) Responsibility for Costs. The return of platinum under subsection (a) by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be made without the expenditure of any funds available to the Department of Defense. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be responsible for all costs incurred in connection with the return, such as transportation, storage, testing, refining, or casting costs.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal year 1996 (P. L. 104-106)

SEC 3303. DISPOSAL OF CHROMITE AND MANGANESE ORES AND CHROMIUM FERRO AND MANGANESE METAL ELECTROLYTIC

(Sec. 3303 is repealed by public law 106-31)

Domestic Upgrading. In offering to enter into agreements pursuant to any provision of law for the disposal from the National Defense Stockpile of chromite and manganese ores or chromium ferro and manganese metal electrolytic, the President shall give a right of first refusal on all such offers to domestic ferroalloy upgraders.

Domestic Ferroalloy Upgrader Defined. For purposes of this section, the term "domestic ferroalloy upgrader" means a company or other business entity that, as determined by the President—

is engaged in operations to upgrade chromite or manganese ores of metallurgical grade or chromium ferro and manganese metal electrolytic; and

conducts a significant level of its research, development, engineering, and upgrading operations in the United States.

SEC. 3304. RESTRICTIONS ON DISPOSAL OF MANGANESE FERRO

(a) Disposal of Lower Grade Material First. The

President may not dispose of high carbon

manganese ferro in the National Defense Stockpile that meets the National Defense Stockpile classification of Grade One, Specification 30(a), as revised on May 22, 1992, until completing the disposal of all manganese ferro in the National Defense Stockpile that does not meet such classification. The President may not reclassify manganese ferro in the National Defense Stockpile after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Requirement for Remelting by Domestic Ferroalloy Producers. Manganese ferro in the National Defense Stockpile that does not meet the classification specified in subsection (a) may be sold only for remelting by a domestic ferroalloy producer unless the President determines that a domestic ferroalloy producer is not available to acquire the material.

SEC. 3305 TITANIUM INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT BATTLE TANK UPGRADE PROGRAM

During each of the fiscal years 1996 through 2003, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer from stocks of the National Defense Stockpile up to 250 short tons of titanium sponge to the Secretary of the Army for use in the weight reduction portion of the main battle tank upgrade program. Transfers under this section shall be without charge to the Army, except that the Secretary of the Army shall pay all transportation and related costs incurred in connection with the transfer.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE INVENTORY

STOCKPILE INVENTORY

The Stockpile inventory quantities shown in Table 5 of this appendix include both stockpile and non-stockpile grade materials. Although non-stockpile grade materials do not meet current purchase specifications for Stockpile materials, they may be credited towards the goals until they can be sold or upgraded.

Stockpile inventory quantities shown in Table 5 do not include quantities of materials that have been sold but have not yet been shipped from Stockpile depots. Table 6 lists quantities of materials that have been sold but not shipped as of the end of the fiscal year. Inventory quantities include material that is on consignment and on loan as indicated below. Inventory quantities of six materials—aluminum oxide fused crude, morphine sulfate, amosits asbestos, chrysotile asbestos and crocidolite asbestos—were depleted by sales during this reporting period.

Stockpile materials on consignment and loan are as follows:

Silver consignment to the U.S. Mint - 4,787,642 fine Tr Oz.

Iodine on loan to University of Pennsylvania - 126,537 pounds.

Platinum on loan to the U.S. Mint - 195,961 Tr Oz.

Platinum on loan to Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory - 20,880 troy ounces.

The platinum on loan is to be returned on demand of the Stockpile Manager. The U.S. Mint may, at their option, pay the market price for the platinum in lieu of return.

Inventory values are based on September 30, 2000 prices at which comparable materials are being traded. In the absence of current trading data, market values are estimated. The market values are not necessarily the amount that would be realized if the materials were sold.

STOCKPILE GOALS

The Stockpile goals shown in Table 5 have been reduced for those materials for which disposal was authorized in the National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 1998, 1999 and 2000. For those materials or family groups the goals are derived by subtracting new legislative disposal authority from the lower of either the goal in effect or the inventory quantity on the date the new disposal was authorized by the Congress.

FAMILY GROUPINGS OF MATERIALS

When the Stockpile contains more than one form of a primary material, the inventory group may include the different forms of the material. For example, the Tantalum Group includes contained pounds of tantalum in the form of metal, metal powder, carbide powder, oxide and minerals. While there is no longer a goal for the total Tantalum Group as a family, there are goals for the tantalum metal powder and tantalum metal.

Inventory Quantities and Market Values as of September 30, 2000 Goals effective 10/05/99 following the enactment of FY 2000 Authorization and Appropriation Acts (Millions of Dollars)

			Inventor	ry Level	Inventory	Status
Material	Unit	Goal	Quantity	Value (\$)	Excess	Deficit
1. Aluminum Oxide						
Aluminum Oxide, Abrasive Grain	ST		18,134	6.160	18,134	0
Aluminum Oxide, Fused, Crude	ST		0	0.000		
2. Antimony	ST		10,332	10.508	10,332	0
3. Asbestos						
Amosite	ST		0	0.000		
Chrysotile	ST		0	0.000		
4. Bauxite						
Bauxite, Metal Grade, Jamaica Type	LDT		5,415,328	40.951	5,415,328	0
Bauxite, Metal Grade, Surinam Type	LDT		807,117	4.346	807,117	0
Bauxite, Refractory	LCT	40,000	44,319	0.356	4,319	0
5. Beryllium						
Beryl Ore (11%BeO)	ST		9,678	0.765	9,678	0
Beryllium Copper Master Alloy	ST		2,244	11.218	2,244	0
Beryllium Metal	ST	50	355	44.509	305	0
6. Cadmium	LB		1,762,318	0.259	1,762,318	0
7. Chromite, Refractory Grade	SDT		237,613	5.703	237,613	0
8. Chromium						
Chromite, Chemical Grade	SDT		168,642	3.560	168,642	0
Chromite, Metallurgical Grade	SDT		99,814	1.447	99,814	0
Chromium, Ferro Group	ST		929,106	570.133	929,106	0
Chromium, Ferro, High Carbon	ST		618,256	355.273	618,256	0
Chromium, Ferro, Low Carbon	ST		297,505	209.007	297,505	0
Chromium, Ferro, Silicon	ST		13,345	5.853	13,345	0
Chromium Metal	ST	3,511	8,095	20.081	4,584	0

Inventory Quantities and Market Values as of September 30, 2000 Goals effective 10/05/99 following the enactment of FY 2000 Authorization and Appropriation Acts (Millions of Dollars)

			Invento	ry Level	Inventor	<u>v Status</u>
Material	Unit	Goal	Quantity	Value (\$)	Excess	Deficit
9. Cobalt	LB Co		22,251,510	313.969	22,251,510	0
10. Columbium						
Columbium Carbide Powder	LB Cb		21,372	0.374	21,372	0
Columbium Concentrates	LB Cb		1,317,074	0.000	1,317,074	0
Columbium, Ferro	LB Cb		114,857	0.749	114,857	0
Columbium, Metal Ingots	LB Cb		120,515	2.109	120,515	0
11. Diamond, Industrial Stones	ct		1,507,982	15.080	1,507,982	0
12. Fluorspar						
Acid Grade	SDT		10,444	0.770	10,444	0
Metallurgical Grade	SDT		106,826	2.700	106,826	0
13. Germanium Metal	KG		48,561	51.182	48,561	0
14. Graphite						
Ceylon Amorphous (Lump)	ST		5,377	1.786	5,377	0
Malagasy (Crystalline)	ST		4,241	0.452	4,241	0
15. Iodine	LB		3,929,706	29.296	3,929,706	
16. Jewel Bearings						
Jewel Bearings	PC	30,273,221	30,273,221	0.000	0	53,726,779
Jewel Bearings - NSG	PC		51,778,337	0.000	51,778,337	0
17. Lead	ST		225,519	102.837	225,519	0
18. Manganese Dioxide						
Manganese Dioxide, Bat. Grade, Natural	SDT		117,198123	7.125	117,198	0
Manganese Dioxide, Bat. Grade, Synthetic	SDT		3,011	3.826	3,011	0
manganese Dionide, Dat. Orade, Syllthetic	ועט		3,011	3.020	3,011	

Inventory Quantities and Market Values as of September 30, 2000 Goals effective 10/05/99 following the enactment of FY 2000 Authorization and Appropriation Acts (Millions of Dollars)

			Inventory Level		Inventory Status	
Material	Unit	Goal	Quantity	Value (\$)	Excess	Deficit
19. Manganese						
Manganese Ore, Chemical Grade	SDT		151,215	8.774	151,215	0
Manganese Ore, Metallurgical Grade	SDT		968,542	13.546	968,542	0
Manganese, Ferro, High Carbon	ST	209,074	900,572	162.389	691,498	0
Manganese Metal	ST		6,217	10.449	6,217	0
20. Mercury	FL		128,662	0.000	128,662	0
21. Mica						
Muscovite Block, Stained & Better	LB		114,279	0.038	114,279	0
Muscovite Film, 1st & 2nd Qualities	LB		1,485	0.000	1,485	0
Muscovite Splittings	LB		9,189,371	1.287	9,189,371	0
Phlogopite Block	LB		35,058	0.013	35,058	0
Phlogopite Splittings	LB		512,693	0.112	512,693	0
22. Morphine Sulfate and Analgesics Refine	AMA L		0	0.000	0	0
23. Platinum Group Metals						
Iridium	Tr Oz	25,140	25,210	0.026	70	0
Palladium	Tr Oz	11	842,057	326.083	842,046	0
Platinum	Tr Oz		216,841	83.841	216,841	0
24. Quartz Crystals	LB	232,168	232,168	0.696	0	0
27. Quinidine	Av Oz		2,261,122	0.721	2,261,122	C
28. Quinine	Av Oz		570,047	0.424	570,047	(
29. Ricinoleic/Sebacic Acid Products	LB		2,104,200	2.159	2,104,200	C
30. Rubber, Natural	LT		72,043	0.000	72,043	(
31. Silver	Tr Oz		15,941,746	61.153	15,941,746	(

Inventory Quantities and Market Values as of September 30, 2000 Goals effective 10/05/99 following the enactment of

FY 2000 Authorization and Appropriation Acts
(Millions of Dollars)

			Invent	Inventory Level		ory Status
Material	Unit	Goal	Quantity	Value (\$)	Excess	Deficit
33. Talc, Steatite Block & Lump	ST		1,000	0.310	1,000	0
34. Tantalum Group						
Tantalum Carbide Powder	LB Ta		16,386	1.030	16,386	0
Tantalum Metal Powder	LB Ta	36,020	85,752	3.645	49732	0
Tantalum Metal	LB Ta	120,228	179,590	5.487	59,362	0
Tantalum Minerals	LB Ta		1,918,360	66.759	1,918,360	0
Tantalum Oxide	LB Ta		81,770	3.230	81,770	0
35. Thorium Nitrate	LB	600,000	7,093,464	0.000	6,493,464	0
36. Tin	MT		59,686	323.291	59,686	0
37. Titanium Sponge	ST		29,694	96.112	29,694	0
38. Tungsten						
Tungsten Carbide Powder	LB W		818,272	1.315	818,272	0
Tungsten, Ferro	LB W		1,524,476	3.799	1,524,476	0
Tungsten Metal Powder	LB W		1,668,963	4.438	1,668,963	0
Tungsten Ores & Concentrates	LB W		70,475,367	146.377	70,475,367	0
39. Vegetable Tannin Extract						
Chestnut	LT		238	0.063	238	0
Quebracho	LT		99,009	16.101	99,009	0
Wattle	LT		6,376	1.344	6,376	0
40. Zinc	ST		151,325	152.264	151,325	0
TOTALS: STRATEGIC AND C	CRITICAL MAT	ΓERIALS			2,909.826	
OTHER <u>1</u> /					\$0.019	

Inventory Quantities and Market Values as of September 30, 2000
Goals effective 10/05/99 following the enactment of
FY 2000 Authorization and Appropriation Acts

(Millions of Dollars)

Mα	terial			Unit	Goal	<u>Inven</u> Quantity	tory Level Value (\$)	<u>Invento</u> Excess	<u>ry Status</u> Deficit
IVIA		INVENT	ORY VAI		Goal	Qualitity	value (\$)	\$ 2,909.845	Dencit
								nuscovite block, state neither strategic	

TABLE 6

INVENTORY SOLD BUT NOT SHIPPED (Shipping to occur in accordance with specific contract provisions)

As of September 30, 2000

Material	Unit	Quantity
Aluminum Oxide Abrasive Grain	ST	114.83
Aluminum Oxide Fused Crude	ST	36,601.66
Antimony	ST	1,108.95
Bauxite Metallurgical Grade - Jamaica	LDT	3,582,450.72
Bauxite Metallurgical Grade - Surinam	LDT	2,272,000.53
Bauxite Refractory	LDT	27,829,25
Beryl Ore	ST	3,363.99
Beryllium Copper Master Alloy	ST	1,224.01
Beryllium Metal	ST	32.36
Cadmium	LB	474,896.00
Chromite - Chemical Grade	SDT	54,880.81
Chromite - Metallurgical Grade	SDT	120,732.08
Chromite - Refractory Grade	SDT	27,533.69
Chromium - Ferro High Carbon	ST	59,853.62
Chromium - Ferro Low Carbon	ST	16.39
Chromium, Ferro, Silicon	ST	24,472.07
Chromium Metal	ST	229.81
Cobalt	LBCo	2,247,172.20
Columbium, Ferro	LB Cb	81,922.80
Diamond Industrial Stones	ct	680,645.84
Fluorspar Acid Grade	SDT	196,977.87
Fluorspar Metallurgical Grade	SDT	86,883.72
Germanium	KG	750
Graphite Ceylon Amorphous (Lump)	ST	76.00
Graphite Malagasy (Crystalline)	ST	6,057.29
Iodine	LB	131,907.00
Lead	ST	25,015.44
Manganese Chemical	SDT	4,421.09
Manganese Dioxide Battery Natural	SDT	1,638.95
Manganese Ferro High Carbon	ST	47,919.11
Managanese Metal	ST	161.40
Manganese Metallurgical Grade	SDT	122,396.54
Mica Muscovite Block	LB	456,662.41
Mica Muscovite Film	LB	177

TABLE 6 (Continued)

INVENTORY SOLD BUT NOT SHIPPED (Shipping to occur in accordance with specific contract provisions)

As of September 30, 2000

Material	Unit	Quantity
Mica Muscovite Splittings	LB	2,265,996.00
Mica Phlogopite Block	LB	71,226.84
Mica Phlogopite Splittings	LB	3,950.23
Palladium	Tr Oz	21,621.79
Quartz Crystals	LB	332.90
Quinine	AV Oz	329.87
Ricinoleic/Sebacic Acid Product	LB	200,400.00
Silicon Carbide	SDT	3.56
Tantalum Minerals	LB Ta	233,671.19
Tin	MT	10,528.18
Titanium Sponge	ST	3,733.93
Tungsten Carbide Powder	LB W	681,157.00
Tungsten Ferro	LB W	272,079.00
Tungsten Ores & Concentrates	LB W	3,446,722.50
Vegetable Tannin Chestnut	LT	1,118.97
Vegetable Tannin Quebracho	LT	3,937.16
Vegetable Tannin Wattle	LT	896.03
Zinc	ST	9,025.64
Zirconium Ore	SDT	15,944.17

APPENDIX E

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

AMA LB	Anhydrous Morphine Alkaloid Pound
AMP	
Av Oz	Avoirdupois Ounce (28.350 Grams)
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DNSC	Defense National Stockpile Center
FL	Flask (76 Pounds)
HC	High Carbon
KG	Kilogram
ct	
LB	Pound
LB Cb	
LB Co	Pounds of Contained Cobalt
LB Ta	
LB W	Pounds of Contained Tungsten
LCT	Long Calcined Ton
LDT	
LT	
MT	
NDS	
NSG	<u> </u>
PC	
S&CM	
SDT	
ST	
ST Be	-
ST Cr	
ST Mn	
ST V	
Tr Oz	Troy Ounce

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BIDDERS INFORMATION

MAILING LISTS

Individuals or companies interested in buying from or selling to the Defense National Stockpile Center (DNSC) may request to be placed on a mailing list for the material(s) or services they wish to buy or sell. The request should contain the following information:

Name

Title

Company

Mailing address

Telephone

Facsimile

Materials or Services interested in:

Requests to be added to mailing lists should be sent to:

Defense National Stockpile Center ATTN: DNSC-C Suite 4528 8725 John J. Kingman Road Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6223

SALES

Materials are offered for sale when they are excess to the goal and authorized for sale by the Congress and are listed on the current fiscal year's Annual Materials Plan. To the extent possible sales are conducted competitively. DNSC carefully monitors prices and other market conditions to ensure that sales do not unduly disrupt the market and that there is a fair return to the taxpayer. Individuals and companies on the mailing list for a material being sold automatically receive the necessary documents on which to submit an offer.

TYPES OF SALES

Sealed Bid: An Invitation-for-Bids (IFB) containing all the terms and conditions of the sale is sent to all potential bidders. Bids are opened publicly and evaluated without discussions with bidders. Awards are made only to the responsive, responsible bidders whose bids conform to the IFB and are deemed advantageous to the Government.

Negotiated: The solicitation does not predetermine all the terms and conditions of the final contract. Price and other terms are negotiable. Buyers make an initial offer and an award may be made without further discussions or the Government may negotiate terms. Where discussions have taken place, each offeror is asked to submit a "best and final offer," at which point discussions end. Offers are then evaluated and an award is made to the responsible offeror whose offer is considered most advantageous to the Government.

METHODS OF PAYMENT

Payment for Stockpile materials is due prior to delivery unless other options are specified in a negotiated contract.

ACQUISITIONS (PURCHASES)

To the extent possible, DNSC purchases materials and services competitively. In addition to contracts for the direct purchase of materials, DNSC may also award contracts to upgrade materials in the Stockpile to a form more suitable for storage, subsequent disposition, or immediate use. Solicitation documents contain specific information about planned purchases of individual materials or services. Notices of these solicitations are published in the Commerce Business Daily, trade publications, and daily wire services. Individuals and companies on the mailing lists for the materials or services being acquired will automatically receive new solicitations when they are issued. Those not on the mailing list may request the solicitations from DNSC. A review of program information can be found on the internet at http://www.dnsc.dla.mil or questions can be directed via agricola@hq.dla.mil.

Materials to be purchased or upgraded are placed on the Annual Materials Plan (See Chapter II). There are no plans to purchase new materials in Fiscal Year 1999. In addition to stockpile materials, DNSC also contracts for the purchase of construction, repair, maintenance, supplies, and non-personal services at the various Stockpile storage locations across the United States.

TYPES OF PROCUREMENTS

Sealed Bid: This is the method usually employed when the Government's requirements can be precisely described, when pre-award discussions are not necessary, when more than one bid is expected, and when award will be based on price and price-related factors. DNSC will issue an Invitation-for-Bids (IFB) describing the material or service being purchased and the specific procedures for submitting a bid. Bids are opened publicly and evaluated without discussions with bidders. Contracts are awarded to the responsible bidders whose bids conform to the terms of the IFB and are deemed advantageous to the Government.

Negotiated: Negotiated procurements involve submission of initial proposals to the Government in response to a Solicitation for Offers for the particular material or service. This method permits discussions by the parties and allows the offeror to revise the initial proposal prior to the award of the contract. Negotiations can include discussions on price, delivery schedule, technical requirements, type of contract, or other terms of the proposal. Price is not necessarily the most important factor and awards may be made on other than price and price-related factors, for example, a superior technical approach.

METHODS OF PAYMENT

The Contractor is paid by Government check or electronic funds transfer for materials or services received and accepted by DNSC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Section 6(b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (see Appendix A to this report) contains basic procedures for buying and selling Stockpile materials. The established Federal procurement practices referenced by this Act include the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), and the Defense Logistics Acquisition Directive (DLAD).

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

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